

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1891.

London Offices of THE BUX, All communications should be andressed to FRANK.

Subscription by Mat!-Post-pald, DATLY, Per Month DAILY Per Year. NUNDAY, Per Year...... 6 60 DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month...... WEEKLY, Per Year. Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

Renomination.

The question new chiefly engaging Republican attention. What soull be done with BINJAMIN HARRISON? is considered by no Straight-out carty organ with more even understanding or more respectful imparthe lity in the midst of factional disagreement than by our esteemed contemporary the Clobe-Democrat. What it sees in the present situation is worth reprinting :

to the grawing lakewarmness by the Republicans Despit He along which we see, and which promises to despine into come capacition, we discern a rep-dition of the healthy of the hemocrate toward Princh, show resulted in defecting him in his efforts to

Country are an and talriy exteriory administration: the early one, ever been alie to armise the was, at erry dearlings of the attributes which win and had friends to we have intimuted the not make, and there eas his not made, any serious mista es from the party point of vinw. Judged by the Singularies of the time, after making far show above for the religiotions and dimitations which become in m. Indiany will say that President Prome Acquited himself ereditably; and when Stone test to be the test a similar judgment will be rentered by the annumberal in the case of President Hannand. Yet be muraeptiment and impulse is not re tirr and as to lay, the dominant party demanded

It is unnecessary to notice here that the Gibbs-Democrat, although conspicuous in the appreciation of the Hon, James G. BLAINE. do s not mention, as a force operating to depress time Hannison's candidacy, the feet that the Secretary of State has prowheel the flest new idea to animate our to the during his own long public service. There I another and still more potent rencon why the never-failing ambition of a Provided to see the success of his Admisi-tration publicly confirmed by reelection is doomed to almost certain dis parintment. Under ordinary elecumstan es novadays renominations are neither fashionable nor promising. The incumbent of the White House, while in the full prominence of official power, will always appear to more or less extent as the repository of his party's hope and as an important figure before it cal ulations. But when the Convention comes together, other forces and sentiments | Fatimated produce of the rie and wheat as-ert themselves, and the probability is that his party will record its respect for the general feeling against a second term by choosing another man.

Food for 1902.

Cn Aug. 2 we made an exhaustive review of the co. dition of the wheat and Tye crops throughout the grain-producing areas of the world, and set forth the probabilities as to the adequicy of the available supplies. While the statements contained in our re-View have been very generally received as closely approximating conditions then existing, exceptions have been taken as to the facts and deductions by the Rochester Post-Express, the Chicago Tribune, the Commergial Bulletin, and the Concornati Price Carrent. All the criticisms are of the same general character, and those of the Post-Express are ba-cd upon the statements and conclucions of the Price Current.

The quantities named by us as the probable contributions of the exporting countries, were made liberal in the extreme for the purpose of disarming criticism. For instine; we credited India with the ability to ex; or: 45,000,000 bushe's, being 3,500,000 bushels above the exports of 1886 87, which followed two exceptionally large crops; July 23 places at 285,000,000 and 289,000,000 bus as respectively (such quantities, however, not according with those thrice stated in the reports of the Departme tof Agraeutture for August, 1839, June, 180), and August, 180), where these crops are shown to have yielded 200,000,000 and 258,000,-000 bushele). The Indian population having In the morin increased more than 11,000,-00% any such exportation is improbable, in view of the fact that in some of the provinces famine air aty exists, and that the one of millet, gram, and balari, upon whileh the peasantry depend so largely for sub-asto see, have been cut short by drought. And for two and a half years' increase of pop-Be ales those is the further fact that the wheat econ recently harvested is much smaller than that of the only year when Indian exports resched 40,000,000 bushels.

The Price Carrent in its issue of July 23 In one place states that the out-turn of the In dian harvest of 1831 was 255,435,000 bushels and at an even 235,000,000 in another, but then a matter of 20,435,000 bushels is, as our friend Toots would say, "not of the allgritest consequence."

We claced the probable exports of Austria-Hungary at 10,000,000 bushels, whereas there is hardly a possibility of the crops being sufficient to meet the requirements of the dual empire, and imports would not be impr ba do did the source exist. According to the Price Current of July 23, an average crop of wheat in Austria-Hungary is 165,030,000 bushels, and according to the data collated by THESUN It is 162,000,000. while we make the average product of rye 120,000,000 as against the Price Current's 115,-000,000 bushels, the estimates of the combined product of the two grains varying but 2,000,000 bushels, and the imports of rye being about 2,000,000 bushels and the exportaof wheat about 16,000,000, we find the subjects of FRANZ JOSEF annually consuming some 263,000,000 bushels of the principal breadmaking grains, and the barvest promising fifteen per cent. below an average, there would appear but little probability of the exports reaching even ten os any other umber of million bushels,

Another instance of the accuracy pertaining in the Price Covent is found in the statement in its issue of July 25 that Italy produces n average crop of wheat aggregating 185,-00,000 bushels, and that the crops of Spain verage 110,000,000 bushels, when the best btainable official data shows that the avrage in Italy during the decade just closed been but 118,000,000 bushels, and that of Spain but 91,500,000. Even these averages have not been reached in the last hulf of the Secode, and in his recent article in Bradstreet's W. E. BEAR shows the average in sly, from 1885 to 1889 inclusive, to have en but 107,000,000 bushels.

outside of Europe, that continent annually draws supplies averaging some 160,000,000 bushels from such sources, of which North America contributes about 100,000,000, India 80,000,000, Australasia and South America 10,000,000, and other countries about 20,000,000 bushels.

This year North America can probably be

relied upon to furnish 165,000,000 bushels of rye and wheat. The July report of the Department of Agriculture Indicated a crop somewhat less than that of 1984 (512,700,000 bushels, when the acreage was somewhat greater and the conditions, July first, a triffs better. A crop equalling that of 1894 would have permitted a North American exportstion of wheat and ryo of some 130,000,000 bushels. The August report of the Department of Agriculture, however, showing gains in the condition of the apring wheat, we are now justified in adding to this estimate, and probably some additions should also be made to the exportable surplus which may be expected from Canada. We can look to India for 40,000 000 bushels; to Australasia and South America for 10,000,000, and to the remainder of the world something less than usual, as, while the crops are exceedingly fine in Asia Minor, they are very poor in Syria, Persia, Algeria, and Morocco, and familie, in any one of these countries, by no means improbable as the result of locust depredations, such ravages having resulted in the prohibition of the expertation of grain from Persia, as stated in a telegram to the Marquis of Salisbury from the British

Charge d'Affaires at Teheran. Of the exports here shown to be possible. fully 30,000,000 bushels will be required by eastern Asia, South Africa, and the tropieal lands and Islands, leaving barely 205,000 . 000 hushels to meet the enormously augmented needs of Europe.

The Price Current says that an abatement of 25,000,000 bushels may be made from our estimate of the imports that will be required by the United Kingdom, 45,000,000 for France, 50,000,000 for Germany, 200,000,000 for Russia, and 25,000,000 for sundry other countries, and it is well to see how far this journal is warranted in making such sweeping reductions. In reducing the requirements of the United Kingdom to 137,090,000 bushels, it lest sight of the fact that for several years past British imports have annually averaged more than 152,000,000 bushels, that | 000 bushels greater than the Price Current the acrenge of British grain fields has been so reduced that an average yield would produce but 70,000,000 bushels of ryo and wheat, as against a quite recent average of 80,000,000, and that the Mark Lane Express and other trade journals of recent date show that the stocks of wheat in the hands of English farmers on the 1st of August, 1891. were from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 bushels less than the reserves of 1890 and other recent years, as it seems to have escaped its attention that with each recurring year such is the addition to the population as to augment the requirements by fully 2,000,000 bushels. The case, as relates to Brita'n, would ap-

pear to be as follows:	Buthele.
Products of recent harvests of eye and wheat	77,500,00
Recent annual imports of rye and wheat i	
Reduction of the reserves in 14.0-81	
Au ;men'ation of requirements	2,000,000
Total estimated requirements	34.0 m. upc

Apparent deficit to be met by importation, longue, up.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Ners, in its issue of July 14, estimates the imports of the United Kingdom during the coming year at 160,000,000 bushels, or only 2,000,000 oushels less than the estimate of THE SUN on Aug. 2, and 23,000,000 bushels more than the estimate of the Price Current.

In suggesting that an abatement of 50,000 -000 bushels can be made from our estimate of German requirements, the Price Current is evidently not aware of the fact that the wheat plants upon some 500,000 acres of the fleids of Germany, and the rye plants upon a proportionate area of the German rye fields and the same conditions obtain throughout western and central Europewere winter killed and the land reploughed and planted to other crops, and that reports of estimated yield, either official or commer-

cial, have reference only to the reduced area. If, as is indicated by a recent official return as to the condition of the crops of Prussia, the wheat crop of Germany is 17 per cent. below an average and that of rye 25 per cent. below, on such reduced acreage then our estimate of German Import requiremente was very much within the mark, as such percentages of loss indicate that aner ps which the Price Current in its issue of | nual wheat imports of 20,000,000 bushels must be increased to 36,000,000 bushels, and rye imports of 35,000,000 bushels must be fucreased to 90,000,000, and this without taking into consideration either the moduction of acreage to be harvested or an increase in population, which annually adds 500,000 to the number of mouths to be filled, and the per cepits consumption of wheat and rye exceeding seven bushels, it follows that the requirements augment by more than 9.530. 000 bushels annually. The German account

would appear to stand about thus: Recent average imports of res and wheat .. Showled Re-ent average product of rye and wheat .. 313,050,000

Estimated remirements of Germany. 377,000,000 Fattmated produce of rye and wheat har-

Apparent deficit to be met by importa-

......... 135,000,000 As early as the first of June famine existed in Pomerania, and now in all eastern Prussin the suffering is great, and but little relief is to be hoped for from a rys harvest that will be very meagre. It is seriously proposed to petition the imperial Government to issue army rations to the famishing pensantry.

According to the reports of the Departmont of Agriculture for December, 1890, the last two rye and wheat crops of Belgium have given an average out-turn of 33,479,000 bushels, and the imports of the two grains have been at the rate of 25,000,000 bushels per year, from which it appears that Belglum annually consumes some 66,500,000 bushels of the two grains, being at the rate of 10.8 bushels yearly per capita, while the 89,000,000 Frenchmen living across the national boundary use, for bread, seed, and in the arts, 10.97 bushels per capita of the same grains, the total consumption of

France reaching 417,000,000 bushels. Excluding the area reploughed and sown to other crops, the Belgian rye and wheat fields promise but 70 per cent. of an average yield, and in case this promise is not exeded, an importation of 40,000,000 bushels of the two grains will barely give a supply as great as during recent years.

The reports from the fields of southern Europe, wherever thrashing has begun, state that "the yields are exasperatingly disappointing," and that much of the grain

is of very inferior quality.

As yet there is nothing that would justify a modification of our estimates of the requirements of France and the other countries of Europe, unless such modification takes the form of larger needs; and in case France is unable to import 165,000,000 bushels of the bread-making grains, there seems

starving poor prior to the French revolution, to tighten their waistbands.

No one supposes that Russia will attempt to import anything like 250,000,000 bushels of grain, but that our diagnosis of the situation in that country was wholly correct has since been made most painfully manifest by the imperial ukase prohibiting the exportation of rye, and is strongly emphasized by another ukase giving precedence over passenger and all other trains to such as are carrying supplies to the famine-stricken districts and the appropriation of 15,000,000 roubles from the imperial treasury for the purpose of providing seed and food for the pensantry.

If there are those who still doubt that a very large part of Russia is, even now, derastated by famine and that the crops, with here and there a favored exception, have been deplorable fallures, they should read the August Issue of Free Russia.

In its statements that "the ordinary yearly consumption of wheat for the countries of the world usually embraced in such statistics aggregates about 2,100,000,000 pushels," and that "the average yearly production of tye in Europe is about 1,175,900,-000 bushels," contained in its issue of July 30, we have further evidence of the care and accuracy with which the Price Current is edited, as we have in the statement in its issue of July 23 that the annual average | Campenten's own experience in many cases product of rye in Roumania is 35,000,000 bushels, and in Italy 15,000,000 bushels. Such possible, in view of the facts that the rye area of Roumania is officially stated to be nia, but also the extract of gentian, brome nual crops of 85,000,000 bushels would have to give yields averaging more than eightyone bushels per acre, while this fournal's Italian rye product necessitates an average vield of thirty-eight bushels per acre on an area that is officially shown to be less than 400,000 acres.

The facts are that Roumania produces bushels, while the rye product of Italy rarely exmeds 4,000,000 bushels.

The Sux fluds that during the oulnouennial period ending with 189) the world has grown crops of wheat averaging 2,146,000,000 bushels and crops of rye averaging 1,306,-000,000 bushels, the aggregate being 177,000,credits the world with, while the breadeating world's annual average consumption has been fully 50,000,000 greater, such additional consumption having been met by drawing upon and exhausting reserves that must have aggregated more than 300,000,000 bushels at the close of 1995. There is but little room for doubt that the world's requirements now aggregate 3,600,000,000 bushels of ryo and wheat, and that such requiroments are annually augmenting at the rate of 47,000,000 bushels by reason of yearly additions of some 6,000,000 to the populations of European blood, each unit of which requires an addition of seven bushels to the supplies of the bread-making grains.

In the following table we show the annua average product of rye and wheat, and estimate the probable requirements and out-



The critics should remember that rye forms 38 per cent. of the two great breadmaking grains, and that of the bread eaten in Europe it constitutes no less than 47 per cent., and that in dealing with the requirements of the world that rye and wheat cannot be separated.

There can be no doubt that the London Daily News Is correct when it says that the American farmers are the masters of the situation, and can fix their own prices for the great crop now being harvested.

Is Drunkenness Curable?

The many assertions made recently as to remarkable cures of the alcoholic habit effeeted through the use of chloride of gold gives timeliness to the discussion of the general question, "Is drunkenness curable?" in the September number of the North American Review. Four physicians, each of whom has been led in his practice to give considerable attention to the subject, take part in the debate, namely, Dr. W. A. HAMMOND, Dr. T. N. CROTHERS, Dr. E. N. CARPENTER, and Dr. CYBUS EDSON. We may say at once that not one of the four, while they all affirm the curability of drunkenness, attributes any special efficacy to the chloride of gold.

According to Dr. HAMMOND, victims of the alcoholic habit may best be cured by a combination of moral sussion and cultivation of will power with such physical restraint as will render the obtaining of liquor impossible. Taken by itself, confinement in an inebriate asylum can by no means be regarded as an infallible remedy. Many of those who have been subjected to such immurement resume the habit of drunkenness soon after they are set at liberty. On this point Dr. Chothers gives some interesting statistics. At Binghamton in 1873 inquiries were addressed to the friends of 1,500 patients who had been treated five years before at the asylum. Of 1,100 replies 61 per cent, testified to the continuance of temperance after the lapse of a quinquennial period. A study of 2,000 cases" made at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. revealed the fact that 38 per cent. remained sober after an interval of from seven to ten years from the time of treatment. The returns of 8,000 cases investigated at the Washingtonian House, Boston, Mass., ascribed temperance to 85 per cent of all the living persons who had been under treatment from eight to ten years before. It apparently follows from these data that the development of a strong will in the patient is indispensable, but it is at the same time admitted that for the generation of resolute

may be essential. Only two of the physicians who participate in this discussion refer to the cures effected apparently through chloride of gold. It is, of course, universally acknowledged that certain tonics and sedatives are often

volition temporary confinement in an asylum

overcome conditions that may be produced in the system of the habitual drunkard when his customary stimulus has been taken away. But Dr. HAMMOND avers, as to the special influence of the nitrate of strychnia, of which we used to hear a good deal, and of the double chloride of gold and sodium, which is now vaunted as an infallible remedy, that their use is unscioutific and delusive. Dr. HAMMOND does not hesitate to say that there is not a single case of a cure by either of these agents, or by any other medical agent, through the unsided power of the drug. Strychnia or gold, or almost anything else, may, in the case of sensible persons who sincerely desire to be cured, and who have confidence in the physician prescribing the remedy, prove efficaclous. But that there is any antidotal power in the chloride of gold, or any other drug, is unhesitatingly denied. Dr. HAM-MOND says that he has himself used the chloride of gold hypodermically in his practice for many years, but he has never witnessed a single instance in which the taste

for alcoholic liquor was abolished by it. Dr. E. N. CARPENTER testifies to the same effect. He compares the anti-alcoholic influence now attributed in some quarters to the chloride of gold to the magic properties ascribed by the alchemist Rogen Bacon to the aurum potabile or tincture of gold. Dr. where he has administered the chloride of gold has not convinced him of its efficacy. volumes of product would seem wholly im- He reminds us that other drugs, including not only the nitrate and sulphate of strychless than 430,000 acres, and to produce an- potash, and bromidia, have from time to time been recommended as specifies for drunkenness. Each of these nostrums had its day, but it is over.

The outcome of this discussion is that there is no royal road or medical short cut to health. The victim of inchricty must cure bimself. Asylums and physicians may help him by temporarily restraining erops of rye that average less than 10,000,000 | him from indulgence, by allaying the depressing effects of a sudden change of halits, and by improving his general health. But, after all, if the cure is to be permanent. the morale needs invigoration and regeneration. The patient must acquire sufficient strength of mind to resolve that he will drink no more, and to keep the resolution. Such will power can be gained; it is gained every day; and the success of many selfcured victims of alcoholism may well encourage the rest.

Money and Brains.

Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE was the orator of the class of Chautauqua home readers which was graduated last Wednesday, and the most remarkable of her eloquent utterances was the emphatic declaration that at last the American plutocracy is giving place to an aristocracy of brains.

Of course, Mrs. LIVERMORE meant merely that intellectual ability is getting more powerful than wealth, for there can be neither plutocracy nor aristocracy in this republic, where the sovereignty resides in the whole people and not in any class, no matter how superior in money or brains. She assumed that on the one side are the possessors of wealth and on the other the people of brains, and that an irreconcilable conflict between the two is proceeding, the rich in money being the plutocracy and the rich in brains being the aristocracy.

According to this distinction the acquisi tion and preservation of wealth do not task and require as much or as high an order of intellectual ability as is expended by the graduates of Chautauqua, for instance, those engaged in money-making enterprise being on a low intellectual level and those occupied with the study of literature, history, languages, and science being on an exalted plane. It is an old and a frequent, but an utterly false and unjustifiable dis crimination at the present day.

The highest intellectual ability of this country, the greatest and the most unmistakable genius, are chiefly occupied in the world of affairs. In great part, the aristocracy of brains and the plutocracy, as Mrs. LIVERMORE calls them, are made up of the same material. Usually the rich men are ch because of the greater force of their brains. Though their intellectual power is displayed in different paths from those pursued by authors of books, professors in colleges, and orators at Chautauque, it is ex hibited not less strikingly and is taxed not less severely.

Hence there can be no such conflict as Mrs. Livermore talked about. The brains successful in material enterprises have no quarrel with the brains engaged in purely intellectual employments, and they are not opposed by them. The two are interdependent, but the dependence is greater on the side she calls the aristocracy of brains, which requires the existence of wealth to provide a demand and an opportunity for its acquirements and its pursuits.

Hypnotism in Court.

Our esteemed Paris contemporary, the Figure, contains a report of what, since the spread of sensational learning upon hypno tism, has become a theme for novelists and for the popular imagination. Hypnotism has finally provided the explanation of a criminal's offences, and the ground for his acquittal. A few weeks ago the idea that a person can be hypnotized into unconsclously committing crime under the direction of a temporary governor over his fac ulties was affirmed before such an assembly of scientific authority as the British Association. Dr. Voisin there read a paper defending the proposition, and cited the instance of a woman in Paris who had been sentenced for several robberies, and then it was proved to the satisfaction of her judges that her deeds had been hypnotic and impelled by some other agency than her own. The case of EMIL DAVID, however, is the first that we have seen reported in detail. It came up lately in the Tenth Chamber of the Paris Correctionnel.

DAVID was charged with a series of windles. He was a tall, thin, and somewhat sickly looking man, about thirty-seven years of age, and he called himself a lawyer. When the time came for his examination he remained immovable, with his eyes staring wildly. The presiding Judge could not get him to utter a word. At last M. LUDOVIC RAYNAUD, a lawyer of high reputation, rose and declared that his client, the defendant, was in an hypnotic sleep. He then proceeded to operate upon him professionally, making him move back ward and forward, and finally forcing him to sit down. Maitre RAYNAUD declared that his client had been examined by Dr. BULLET, who was present, and he begged that the doctor be put upon the stand and examined as an expert. In regard to the prisoner's tendency to hypnotism the doctor testified:

*David is suffering from hysteria. He is very easily hypnotized. A loud noise or a fixed stare or a sadden emotion is sufficient to make him fall into a hypnotic sleep. This sleep is not always presented with the same characteristics, but in this case we must deal parliquiarly with one of its forms. In some cases Davi fails into one of these states which are called the second condition or ambulatory automatism. David acts then just like a wide-awake man, although his state differs pro foundly from normal wakefulness. He goes and come As far as relates to exporting countries | no siternative but that recommended to the required in the treatment of insprintes to and mable to areas and execute relatively compile

sated acts. He can get into a rallway carriage, get out at a station, re into a hotel hire a room carry on onversation and play a rame of cards, without any body maware of his condition, unless very c'occ attertion s paid to him, discovering that be is in a state of som

aintulism." In this condit on David had travelled considerable distances. For instance, he went once from Paris to Troyes, and when he awoke there he had not the slightest rec 4lection of the things that occurred during this second condition. One peculiarity, which demonstrated better than anything else the reality of the hypnotic phenomenou is worth recording. The day he started off in his sleep from Paris to Troves he awoke to find himself in one of the squares of the latter town. How he got there he couldn't tell. All that he could say was that he lost his overcoat and his pocketbook containing 226 francs. Several months afterward, while he was in the hospital, he told of this episode. Dr. BULLET and his colleagues set him asleep artificially, and in this state he recollected all that had happened in the previous sleep. In reply to the questions he told the name of the hotel he stopped in at Troyes, the number of his room, and the piece of furniture upon which he placed his overcont. Then they woke him up, and told him to write to the hotel in question. He wrote, and two days afterward he get back

his overcoat and his pocketbook. Dr. Buller's expert opinion was that DAVID was utterly irresponsible for what he did while asleep, but responsible while awake; and here came the evidence of the Court's great respect for the theory that hypnotism may be a working element in crime. Notwithstanding David's previous convictions from his long series of offences t separated those which in its judgment had been committed through hypnotic unaccountability, and for the few which it held against the prisoner as his acts when in full consciousness it sentenced him to a month's imprisonment only.

We are not aware that hypnotism has ever been recognized as a criminal force in any other jurisprudence than that of France, but it seems to be becoming established there in that light, and therefore it can be looked to for much greater and more sensational development than to form a bulwark about crimes that are merely petty and comparatively harmless. The hypnotic

We find in our esteemed contemporary, the New Nation, the mouthpiece of Mr. EDWARD BELLAMY, this speculation as to what might be done in the "looking back ward" line:

"Nunicipal management of the street car system in scaton would mean a three-cent fare for passengers and a nine-hour day for employees."

Making the running of horse cars a function of the city Government would of course, put the hours under whatever limitations might be imposed upon the public service; but it would be difficult to control the fares according to the Nen Nation's plan. One result of the eightbour law under which the labor of New York city has to be carried on makes it necessary, whenever anything has to be done with special reference to the principles of economy and to the general interests of the community. to intrust it to private agencies that enjoy ordinary freedom to manage their affairs according to the regular rules of trade. A city horse-car system would be more apt to add two cents to the present fare and make it seven cents, rather than to cut it to three.

The free trade campaign has passed to a omewhat surprising stage. Granted that a certain regulation of the tariff has caused the ransfer of a foreign manufacturing agency to this country. What is the good of it?

If there be any truth in the report from Topeks that a company has been formed in New York, with a capital of \$20,000,000, to be used in promoting a grand commercial project of the Farmers' Alliance, there ought to be a decrease in the fury of the Alliance war against the "red dragon of Wall street" that holds possession of all the piles of money in New York, for which the Alliance treasury is yawning. When the Kansas Alliance gets the \$20. 000.000, it ought to modily its hatred of the red dragon, which, however, has not yet given Meial notice of its new investment.

It is satisfactory news from the sanitary inspectors in Brooklyn that leprosy does not exist among the Chinese residents there. recent discovery of two Chinese lepers in this city has brought about an inspection of the Chinamen living in many parts of the United States, and it is pleasing to know that the result of the inspection has not sustained the vague reports that have long been in circulation about the prevalence of the malady smong them.

The peach crop in all the peach-growing regions is extraordinarily bountiful this year, but the most remarkable reports about it are from Delaware and Maryland. We learn from the Baltimore papers that the peach market there has been glutted during the past week. that means of transportation for the crop could hardly be found, that peaches of fair quality ould be bought for fifteen cents a bushel, and that those of an inferior sort were offered to anybody who would haul them away. In the markets of this city also peaches are abun-

The peach is a delicious fruit; it is nourishing; it is wholesome; it can be eaten every day with advantage, and it ought to be eaten by everybody. The fresh supply of this year's erop will not last long, and this is the time to enjor it.

The calamity wailers of the Kansas Alliance are so busy with their big crops in these days that they can bardly find time to indulge in the luxury of despair, and some of them can even be heard sluging merry songs in the harvest fields. When there are signs of hanpiness in Kansas, the whole country has reason

The managers of the Chicago Exhibition had better repress, as far as possible, the comic and frivolous features that are presented to them by cranks of all sorts. We are constantly hearing from Chicago of schemes and projects for the Exhibition that are too absurd for consideration.

Col. Shepard Thinks There is No Hope for

From the Mait and I z. Pett. It is said that there are hundreds of accompil-hed harpists in Chicago. The general opinion is that this world is the only place where the average Chicagoan PLUSHING A STREET.

An Observer's Opinion of the Experiment in Hester Street.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC I attended last night (Friday) the flushing of that part of Hester street which is between the Power, and Division street, and which was undertaken by the Street Cleaning Department on the recommendation of the indies of the street Cenning Aid Fociety, Feveral employees of Brother Beattle's department had hold of some anfique hose affixed to t'e o dien'y fire hydrants, from which there was a strong pressure of water. In anti-ipation of the flushing process, all the encumbrances had been removed during the day from the middle of the street, the stones of which and the interstices between were wasted clear and bright. This took the best part of the evening and most of the night besides, and it was watched with considerable curiosity by a number of small bors. No one else in the vicinity appeared to pay much at ention to the matter.

To-day's papers devote con-iderable space to the flushing, and one of them. I see, contains this absurd heading: "Water in Hester street! A m b which never saw it before gared engerly. Men. women, children, and Italians seemed to feel as if the glory of the thoroughfare had gone with its record and its dirt ! liot! The facts of the matter are these: The

ladies of the Street Cleaning Aid Society were. with becoming gallantry, humored by the officials of the Street Cleaning Department, in or-der that their pot plan might have a fair test der that their pot plan miant but a more non-censical exhibition than t Hester street flushing I have never seen. Was indeed not a cleaning of the atreet was indeed not a cleaning of the stones. Everyto but a more non-ensical exhibition than the Hester street flashing I have never seen. It was indeed not a cleaning of the atreet at all, but a cleaning of the stones. Everybody who knows anything about the matter is well aware that liester atreet, east of the Bowery, it is. The reason of this difference is that in the portion of the thoroughfare flushed last night Russian peddilers and venders predominate, and the latter, in accordance with the custom which pravails in their own fair land of Ivland, and in southern Russia, too, conduct on the highway a market for the sale of chickens, geese, verstables, and flah, besides small wares, collars, neckties, shoe strings, and sods water. The result is that flester street is constantly so much occupied as to be impassable, and the only possible way of keeping it clean would be to do away with the cause of its uncleaniliness—the encumbering market and pedder stands. To attempt to work any change in the appearance and cleaniliness of the street by leaving the stands and flushing the paying stones is about as sensible a proceeding as would be the encasing of cannon balls in cotton batting instead of spiking the gun! This evening (Saturday till nightful being a holiday among the linabitants) the stands will be angain open, and Hester street will be no better and no cleaner than it was yesterday morning, despite the use of thousands of galions of be again open, and Hester street will be no better and no cleaner than it was yesterday morning, despite the use of thousands of gailons of Croton water and the labors of a large force of men. The experience of flushing streets is not a new one in New York. It was tried some five years ago at the junction of laxter and Leonard streets, in "The Bend," but then sait water was used, with the result that it damaged the engine boiler and was a fruitful cause of ill health jor some time afterward.

aged the engine boiler and was a fruitful cause of ill health for some time afterward.

No one doubts or denies the good faith, enthusiasm, or sincerity of the ladies constituting the Street Cleaning Aid Society, but they are amateurs in the business of cleaning streets, and, like most very ardent reformers, their plans look tetter on paper than they prove to be in actual practice. Where the habits of the people of a neighborhood are orderly and cleaning, and their homes are orderly and cleaning, and their homes are kept in good sarisary condition, the sirects of the neighborhood can with sirects of the neighborhood can with sirects of the neighborhood are dean. Where, on the other hand, the residents are the reverse of this—unity, squalid, and negligent—a different result follows, and until such a change can be made in their way of life, habits, trajoing, and everoms, it is julie to hope for change can be made in their way of life, habits, training, and customs, it is idle to hope for uniformity of street cleaning in New York.

In the city of Paris, where a system of underground sewers exists, canable of carrying off all the refuse of the city, the work of street cleaning is very much easier than it is here, where any attempt to follow the same course would soon choke the sewers and make them detrimental to neath. The fushing of a few blocks of one of the streets of the city was not regarded by those most interested as a matter of very great concern last night, for something

Mr. Westsurs's idea, and hence the platform of our esteemed contemporary the Chicago Auditor, is that any citizen may decide upon the legal tender for his debts; and his compromise plan for putting this principle into use is for each special community of farmers, for instance, to associate themselves "with sufficient collateral, such as horses, mules, and wheat." and issue notes thereon as a convenient medium of exchange. Mr. Westsurs, it should be said, is negotiating with the Farmers' Alliance for assistance.

With the free baths along the river front, the new and almost gratuitous baths provided by the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the excellent bath house just opened by the Demit Dispensary, and the many cheap bathing places all over the city, there is not a person in New York who can complain of the lack of conveniences for keeping the body clean. Then we have Coney Island and other seaside resorts in which anybody can enjoy the sait water every day of the week after a brief trip. There are few cities in the world that offer as many opportunities for bathers as are offered by New York, and few cities in which these opportunities are made use of by a greater proportion of the people.

The feet trade campaign has passed to a somewhat surprising stage. Granted that a semilast in standard the experiment which the experiment with the eye of care, painer, and standard to the entry the sait water every day of the week after a brief trip. There are few cities in the world that offer as many opportunities for bathers as are offered by New York, and few cities in which these opportunities are made use of by a greater proportion of the people.

The free trade campaign has passed to a somewhat surprising stage. Granted that a somewhat surp

An Arab's View Upon a Catholic President. To the Epiton of The Scs. Sir: Noting the discourse in The Scs of this morning, I wish to add my objection to a Catholic holding the Presidency of this grand r public. As to the gentleman who denies that the Catho-ile Church desires to hold the influence of the political offices of this country, if it came to a point of proving this, in the event of a Catholic being a candidate for the Presidency, no matter which political party he may represent, it would be particularly noticeable that few Catholic voters would not cast their ballot in his favor. so id phalanz, and in each of their respective parts

The eutire clergy of the Roman Church would form a sold phalanx, and in each of their respective parishes would perform more effective stumping than any politician has ever done. Of Georgia, this country was settled to be a supported to the sold of the sold

Church and State never can work hand in hand. The leave could no more become goo! politicians than out the average politician of to-day preach a sermon rrada mass, and while I admire the Catholice logary to their thurch, I would not desire to see one as the liter Mackitzsie of our republic.

New York, Aug 10.

Ahend of Uncle Jerry Busk.

To run Epiron or Tun Sun-Sir: When the morning sun arrived of the 20th a very well-to-do and prosperous business man in this village read the account of Uncl. Jerry Rusk's rain-compelling manusures down in Texas, and, being an ardent Republican, became very anthoniastic about the way the Harrison Administra-tion doi things for the benefit of the farmers and the tion did littles for the nemat of the farmers and the whole country. "That's the kind of dovernment, hops" he said, but when he read that the secret of causing rain was known by Jupiter Pluvius, he adder: "Why, hell boys, it seems from this ere account that there was a feller in olden times who know all about this ere rainfall business. We are not so smart after all, for we are a long time finding it out. Yours, Gosney, Aug. 21. P. A. Power

Not the Man He Was Looking For. Man of the house (quietly, but firmly, as he presents a pistor at the head of the burgier who has just thrown his er over the window mill-Were you looking for

Purgiar (with equal nerve) - Yes. I was look my for Mr Billiops.
Man of the house (coldly) -Mr. Dilltops lives in the

next block; around the corner.

Burciar politely, as he takes his leg off the window shill—Ah! pardon me.

Certain Private Industries,

From Broaden Life,
Fnively-The Prince of Weles owes two mithors,
anadgrass-He productor to accept to own garden vege
tables and accept the awar cose.

Keep it in the house—that it may be promptly aim intered in all subten stracks of the era mortus craw dearthea, colle, or any affection of the howels, which fir, dayles a Carminal Fabrain is an effect remedy Af this season of the rear every family of find in it a useful and reliable transity—any

WHAT IS SING ON IN SOCIETY.

Certain stereohed remarks are made avery year in regard tobich nobody stops to think whether they be seen not. If the winter be cold, every one diares that there never was such a cold winte before. If the summer be hot, it is the hotte summer that ever was. In the event of threings' continuous rain, ids "Dir you ever such weather?" If cold comes to relieve he heat, or heat follows rapidly upon coldhe cry is, "How can one live in such a chateably climate, where there

are never two dayslika?" So it is in regard, the times and season of fashionable life. st rear Newport gavet sa were so swift and umerous that even in the midst of them therr went up. "There can never be a summerke this again." and now, behold! the same sople, almost in the same places, are rushing; as violently as if there were not the remote possibility of their ever And most decided there is no place in this

country where the de of gayety is so rapid and unceasing as indewport. It is more like the season in Long than anything that is known in New You Fight or ten dinners. and half the numb of dances every nightdinners that are bequets, and dances that rise far above the duity of an ordinary ball by reason of the rimess of decoration and the sumptuousness the mansions in which they are given. As r the flowers, one feels almost sorry for thelicate blossoms that are made to blooms such profusion on walls, verantas and laing tables, only to be consigned to oblivion or having played their part in the festive say. Not only are green houses and gardens fied, but the fields and the woods are made trive up their chief attractions to adorn th mansious of the rich. Indeed, there is hardle quarter of the globe that is not pressed intene service of Newport millionaires. Bare taparies from ancient and modern looms, batters of silk and brocade from India and Japan, parit colored and scented spods for floors and wain scotings, pictures, gvings, porcelains, all that mines and quarries in yield or the skill and ingenuity of man piduce are seized and appropriated for the emiliahment of what a popular writer has calle the "most artificial place in the world." An this is without considering the costly gement gifter on every woman's neck and arms r the dainty viands and good old wines, man of them worth their weight in gold, that ar spread and poured out for the gratification cented palates.

These last will be heat from again in all probability by those who have enjoyed them out the rest are only pet and parcel of the long, glittering processio that goes to make up Vanity Fair. Mrs. Buren's and Mrs. Wetmore's balls were admirals types of these Newport festivities, differig but little except in the formation of th rooms and the style of architecture in which they were originally built. Both he spacious ball-rooms, a little old-fubloued perhaps, but charming for th dancers, who had room enough to nicy themselves thoroughly. Miss Burden romises to be a delightful acquisition to the rake of debutantee as she has a genuine lov of dancing and racketing, and no hesition whatever in showing her fondness for tem. Miss Mand Wetmore, who led the cotilla at her own ball with Mr. Thomas F. Cushingtooked extremely well in white, but was less tautiful than he mother, who, in a gown of sauve with pear ornaments, was fresh an blooming, and seemed scarcely older than tr daughter.

There were, of course, the sual number of belles, both ancient and moorn. Among the Hon, James Otis, and familiarly known as Miss Birdle Otis, was far an away the most high bred and distinguishe looking. Miss Otis had a season in Paris lat winter under the chaperonage of her sist. Mrs. George Monroe, and will be introdued here next winter by her elder sister. MreClarkson. Monster dinners, such as wee first given by

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martinat their town residence two years ago, havebeen quite the and banqueted fifty-two at th Casino a few days since, and Mrs. Ogden Millgave a superb entertainment, very nearly as lege at her own cottage, in honor of her sister Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. The al fresco enners intro-duced by Mr. C. N. Fay on he verandas of the Casino have had a lecided success during the heated tera, Dancing. music, or some entertaining novelty always follows the feasting at thee large reunions. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish stuck a popular chord at her reception in the introduction of the gypsy fortune teller, who promised husbands to all the pretty girls whose palms she crossed. The Hungarian bad and the little Hungarian dancers were andher attractive novelty at Mrs. Fish's garden sarty.

The talk in Newport now is all oftennis and of polo, just as a fortnight since it was of yachts and racing. The good hirles have provided abundant subjects of onversation for dinners and receptions this yer without encroaching more than is necessiry to give spice to the pudding upon the reams of gossip and scandal. Mrs. Mand Hove Elliott's drawing-room lectures have brought art and literature prominently to the foe, and the presence of the two painters for me 400, Mr. Porter and Mr. Munzig. have furnished illustrations to the art lectures from portraits of beautiful and fashionable women. also is not in the background, and Dr. Carl Lumboltz's remarkable experiences among cannibals in Australia and pretistoric cliff dwellers of northern Mexico haw been listened to and talked about by fal women. as well as learned men.

A little bit of gossip creeps in occasionally. and the news contained in private letters from Hombour .. Ata, and St. Moritz & discussed with an eagerness that shows it is still enjoyed at breakfasts and luncherns. The possibility of Miss Hope Goddard teing captured by a rich and handsome Englishman is the latest bit of news, but has no authentic confirmation. The gentleman is arich commoner by the name of Harrison-very charming it is said, and in a good position, but not of noble birth. He was at one time reported to be engaged to Miss Pauncefote, but rumor at present consigns him to Miss Goldard. Mrs. Runnewell, formerly Miss Mand Jaffray, is said to have had an immense success during the latter part of the London season. Englishmen raved over her bloud beauty and five physique, and at a dinner given for her at the House of Commons they stood in rows to see her come and go.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Miss Louise Eustis will be celebrated ao cording to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church at Beverly Farms, on Thursday, the 27th instant. Only rela ives and close friends have been invited.

The annual Newport conching parade is announced to take place on Saturday, and it is said that at least fifteen coaches will be in line, This is more than have ever appeared at any provious parade, but then four-in-hands have been a drug in the market this summer, and the charm of their gloser novelty is wearing out. Last year there were eleven on parado, but it is hardly likely that Mr. Belmont's. Mr. Rives's, or Mr. Havemeyer's will appear this senson. The prettiest and most in-formal parado that Newport ever saw was in 1856, when the late Mr. Belmont headed a procession of ten exceelingly well appointed c. a bos. with President Arthur at his die. The women who took part in that disp ay were among the loveliest that Newport has ever had to show, but death, marriage, and divorce have made such haves among them that there are not six of those now live ing who are known by the same name that ther were at that time. The route taken by the coaches on that occasion was through the romantic region of Muldlet wn and Portsmouth, and but h was eaten under the trees in a sort of pieuse fashion. Ar. Van Alen, who dined sixtr at Wakshurst after last year's parade, is expected to be equally hospitable on Satu day, and to give not only a dinter, but a

dance in the evening.